

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

日初五月己亥

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. LEOPOLD FLEMING to sign our firm from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

NOTICE.

M. R. HERMANN OTTE has been authorized to sign our firm per Procurator.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES in WYNDHAM STREET, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 & 47, on Sections B & C of INLAND Lot No. 51, belonging to the Portuguese Mission in China.

For Particulars, apply to J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1881.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE, M. de SOUZA GUERRE well-known B R A N D S.

Black Label with 3 grapes @ \$15 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.

White Label @ \$12 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.

Apply to F. J. V. JORGE at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, May 5, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A P I A N I S T A A New MECHANICAL INVENTION which can be applied to any Piano, and which enables one to play it without any previous knowledge of Music, \$250; or with a supply of Music, \$250; or with a first-rate COTTAGE PIANO by NEWMEYER, \$500.

Apply to J. L. GRIFFORD & Co., Hongkong, May 30, 1881.

FOR SALE.

Z O E D O N E M A Y be seen at the EUROPEAN STORES, and at the M. H. LING DOUGLASS and T. Y. SING Native Stores.

Price, \$1.25 per dozen Pillars.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Agent for Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.

In English and Chinese.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

LONDON, BOULOGNE, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grande Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBIN, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company \$1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000.

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000.

Annual Income £250,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Hongkong, October 10, 1881.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

日初五月己亥

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on First Class Godowns at 1% per cent. net per annum.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

The Undersigned Agents at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$20,000 on any Building, or

or Merchandise in the same, at Current Rates. RISKS on First Class Godowns Reduced to 1% net premium per annum from this date.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1881.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, June 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMSHIP "JAPAN".

Captain T. S. GARDNER.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remain-

ing on board after the 10th Inst., will be

landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that any

Claims must be made immediately, and none will be admitted after the 12th

Instant, instead of as previously notified.

DANIS SASSOON, Sons & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1881.

NOTICE.

A PORTUGUESE BOOKKEEPER for one of the Coast Ports.

ANSWER, stating qualifications giving references and salary required, to add

to his name at once to the Office of the Consignee.

HONGKONG, May 31, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. MOSSIE having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo

are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at

once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1881.

NOTICE.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE STEAMSHIP "GLENORIAN" having arrived

from the above Ports, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed that any

Claims must be made immediately, and

none will be admitted after the 12th

Instant, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1881.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

T. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"Aurora" will load here

at Daylight on the 10th of MAY, the 10th

Instant, instead of as previously notified.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, June 3, 1881.

NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates

for CHEFOU, NEWCHWANG, TIEN-

TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on

the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

"Gloucester" will be dispatched on or about

the 10th Instant.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

NOTICE.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark

"Sarah K. Ridgway"

TOWNSEND, Master, will load

THE CHINA MAIL

No. 5582.—JUNE 4, 1881.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex Recently arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES.**
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COME HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-
mer Drinks.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

California RACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.

Sugar-CRACKERS.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS.—

5000 Numbers "FRANKLIN SQUARE," and
"SEASIDE" LIBRARIES, including

McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN
TIMES," "EDYMOND," and
other recent Publications.

from 15 cents to 25
cents each.

WILLIAM'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."

GRIFFIN'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."

PARTISAN LIFE WITH MOSBY.

"WEARING THE GREY."

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED
STATES.

MORTON'S DUTCH REPUBLIC.

JOHN OF GARNWELDT.

UNITED NETHERLANDS.

"THE HARP OF A THOUSAND
STRINGS."

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.

FRANCIS NOVELS.

MEDICAL WORKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

PRESIDENTIAL BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ALBUMS OF MUSIC, with Words.

ALBUMS of Pictures.

Sheet MUSIC.

Photo ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.

STATIONERY.—

For LADIES, and OFFICE USE.

OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND
AERATED WATERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

JOHN MOY & SON'S

FAIRHOUSE HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TESSONNAUD'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

TRIPPE.

FRUITS for Ices.

SHERBET.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EPIC'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROAT.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PHEASANT.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING, promptly
executed.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

Mails.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agent for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 1 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, BENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargos can be taken on through Bills
of Lading to BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KING IV, Captain T. ALDERTON, with
Her Majesty's Mass, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on
THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 28, 1881. j69

TOTAL CAPITAL and Acc.
CUMULATIONS, 2nd ... Ths. 938,936.17
April, 1881.

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman;
W. M. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERHORN, Esq.,
J. H. PRINCKOSS, F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
MESSRS ROUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
MESSRS BARING BROTHERS & CO.,

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent;

68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES issued on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits
of the Underwriting Business are am-
bulatively distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premium
paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. j68

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. TAKASAGO MARU, Capt.
T. YOUNG, due here on or about the
4th June, will be despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 11th June, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board, and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of day of sailing
will be loaded.

All Bills of Lading signed under
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSENGERS.

To KORE, ... \$ 60 \$12

YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, ... 55 ... 20

SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, ... 120 ... 40

KORE, ... 45 ... 30

A REDUCTION is made of RETURN CABIN
PASSENGERS.

CARGO and PASSENGERS, 62 Nagasaki
will be transferred to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, PRAYA CENTRAL, West
Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. j611

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama on
TUESDAY, the 14th June, 1881, at 3 p.m.

Contracting being made at Yokohama, and
in full, and same will be received at
the Company's Office, first floor, at the
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25% made on all
RETURN PASSENGERS.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. j614

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALLIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th day of June,
1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
IRAOUDDY, Commandant DIDIER,
with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 13th of June, 1881. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

he remarks that "the balance of revenue accruing to the Colony was, however, more than double what it was last year," the figures being \$9,486.00, as against \$4,044.16. But no word or phrase of para. 22 can be twisted into a suggestion that the Hongkong Post-Office derives a pennyworth of benefit from the Foochow agency, that there is an increasing benefit from the Coast Ports or that there is anything in our relations with them to which we can refer in a self-congratulatory manner. Therefore, all the *Herald's* highly moral vapouring as to the profits of a postal service becoming a legitimate source of revenue only when every reasonable facility has been afforded to the contributaries, does not apply in the slightest to the case in point. Let us deal with the figures. Only something like \$3,000 worth of postage stamps are sold at Foochow per annum, and were there no agency at Foochow nearly every stamp now sold there would be bought at Hongkong. This revenue does not come to the Hongkong General Post-Office purse, as our contemporary seems to suppose; four-fifths of it, so far as regards the postage on European addresses, are handled over to the Imperial and Foreign Post Offices. Suppose the whole Foochow correspondence with the United Kingdom to be worth \$2,000 per annum—which we believe is about the mark—as much as \$1,600 of this goes to Imperial funds! What therefore our Foochow contemporary would expect the Hongkong Post authorities to pay a subsidy out of, is beyond our comprehension. It is only for three months of the year that letters from Foochow are of the slightest importance locally. We agree with our contemporary that the question of a subsidy to be received from the Hongkong Government has not as yet become a matter of serious consideration; and we may add that we do not believe it will have any claim to such consideration for a long time to come. On all the various grounds we can reckon up, the Imperial fund is the one to look to for such a subsidy; and we only hope the Foochow community may get it.

The injustice done in the *Herald's* leader to Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. is glaring, and it is beyond our understanding how any publicist could have carelessly led himself into such an uncalled-for and gratuitous disrepute towards a firm to whose obligingness Foochow owes so much. The Post-Master General wrote in his last report that Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. had been most ready to co-operate with him in his endeavour to leave nothing that could be done left undone to secure the efficiency of the Service to Foochow; and that firm headed, had often kept their steamers waiting for hours to secure the mail.

The *Herald* says this statement must be received *cum grano salis*; and asserts confidently that the occasions when the steamers have been kept waiting for hours to secure the mail, "are disproportionate to the number of times when they have left the Port, after the mail signal has been hoisted at the Peak of Hongkong." In this matter, in our contemporary, is utterly and irretrievably in error. No single steamer of Messrs Douglas Lapraik, so far as we can remember, for the last twelve months or more, or so far as any one can remember when we have consulted, however, left for Foochow after the mail steamer was signalled, without waiting for and taking on the mail. Perhaps our contemporary can mention names and dates. Until he does, his allegation must be taken as completely groundless. With mixed metaphors and a certain vulgarity of expression our contemporary says that "when it is endeavoured to show down our thumbs that in the running of their steamers they (Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co.) have consulted our convenience in preference to their personal interests, we must really draw the line." He then refers, as a justification apparently for "drawing the line," to the case of the *Thales*, which "presumably left Hongkong on the morning of the 9th inst." (May), and arrived at Foochow at 10 a.m. on the 8th inst. The simple facts are that the *Thales* left Hongkong on the 7th, at half an hour or so past noon, and the French steamer, *Le Pôle*, was not signalled till after 8 o'clock next day, the delivery of the mail commencing at 11.15. The mail might not have been ready till late in the day on Sunday afternoon; there was no sign and no surty as to what might happen. Would the Foochow people have the steamers wait not only for hours, but for days? Like our contemporary, Messrs Douglas Lapraik must draw the line somewhere.

The *Herald* fulls foul of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, which body, it says, has snubbed poor Foochow, has been guilty of a sublime attempt at "sarcasm" in setting forth that, in their opinion the mail service between Hongkong and Foochow is "very efficiently performed at present." The *Herald*, with a childish narrow-mindedness that happily is rarely exhibited in the discussion of public questions, conjectures that "it is in revenge for the Foochow Chamber having dared, at their last General Meeting, to decline to agree with their Hongkong brethren, that the China and Japan Shippers' Association was exactly the Corporate body to form the most fitting representative of the commercial interests of China and Japan," that the Chamber has made this, "most unkindest cut of all." If any one considers for a moment of whom the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong is composed, of whom the Committee is made up who frame the annual report, the silliness of such ravings as we have quoted will be at once apparent. They are too ridiculous to allow of any one answering them. Siding with the Chamber of Commerce, we say emphatically, that the Foochow demands seem to us to rest on no reasonable foundation, and that the expressed discontent is factious. And we can therefore afford to take leave of the subject for the present.

THE DERBY 1881.

"Now fifthly, by gods is heard—He's fifth—he's fifth—he's third: And on, like an arrowy meteor flame, The stride of the Derby winner came."

It is exactly five years ago since, standing on the lawn in front of Epsom Grand Stand, I had the pleasure of seeing Maidment, in the "French grey, scarlet cap" of Mr Alexander Baltazzi, on the Hungarian-bred *Alexander*, shown away from the Russley stable-companions, *Forerunner* and *Julius Caesar*, at the Bell, and for the second time in the history of the race enrol the name of a foreign-bred horse as the winner of the Derby. Eleven years before, the stall which seemed to hang over the great classic three-year-old contest, so far as foreign competitors were concerned, had at length been broken, and when poor Harry Grimshaw in the "blue and red" jacket of the chivalrous Lagrange shot past the post, the front of *Christmas Carol* and *Eltham* it was felt that Waterloo had been at last avenged. And now another foreign victory has to be chronicled, and I will venture to say that the great American success, which a few hours ago was flashed across the electric wires to every part of the known world, will be received by all nationalities, and by none more honestly—than by the Britons, with genuine enthusiasm. The pluck and perseverance which for upwards of twenty years have been persistently applied by American studs in the face of numerous difficulties, to win the Blue Riband of the English turf, have at last achieved a brilliant and well-deserved triumph, and the name of *Iroquois* will be handed down to posterity as the first Yankee-bred racer that has ever, on even terms, won any one of the great three-year-old races against the pick of English thoroughbreds.

It is nearly twenty-five years ago since Mr Richard Ten Broek, one of the most famous of American racing owners, after carrying all before him in the States, set out for the old country with fresh laurels. Although fairly successful, Mr Ten Broek failed to carry all before him, and as he was a remarkably heavy bettor, he had a bad time of it at last, in fact it was said that he came to England "to gather wool and went home shorn." His most famous horse in England was *Starke*, by *Taymer* out of *Reel*, for whom he paid \$1500 in America. With this horse he won the Warwick Cup in 1860, and the following year the Goodwood Cup. *Starke* was then a six-year-old, and ridden by Fardham and carrying 8st. 10 lbs., won a fine race by a short head from *The Wizard*, winner of the previous year's St. Leger. In 1861, *Starke* easily defeated *Starkes* in the Goodwood Stakes, the American horse started at the remunerative price of £700 for the Cup, which enabled Mr. Ten Broek to get back his heavy losses over the Stakes with good interest. In 1857 *Priores* won the Cwrtwith for the plucky American, carrying 8st. 9 lbs., being then four years old, after a dead heat with *El Hakin* and *Queen Bee*, and the year following ran a dead heat for second place with *The Dancer*, behind *Rocket*, in the same race. *Uprise* was, however, Mr. Ten Broek's most sensational racer in England, as he backed the chestnut for the Derby of 1860 to win over one hundred thousand pounds. Although a good two-year-old, *Uprise*'s lot was cast in a year of giants, and in the race for the Derby the "orange, black belt," after looking all over a winner at the Bell, suddenly disappeared from the front, and left *Custance* on *Thormanby*, in the yellow and black of Jamie Merry, to dispose of the *Wizard* and *Horror*, which the copper-colored chestnut had in difficulty in doing at the finish. It was said that Mr. Ten Broek won a big bet by whistling "God save the Queen" as the horses went past the winning post, and he certainly bore his crushing defeat with the imperturbability of a stoic.

Mr. H. M. Sanford's racing expedition to England proved quite a failure, as his great gun *Precedence*, could never hold his own with the English cracks; and his second to *Cambella* in the Two Thousand Guineas with the modern *Bronx Prince* in 1875 was the nearest approach to a classic success. Mr. Pierre Lorillard was the next aspirant for English racing honors, and after a series of successes in handicaps with the old gelding *Parade*, he had an unfortunate time of it when he met *Isometry*, *Chippendale*, *Peter*, and others on anything like even terms. Mr. Lorillard had a length, however, reached the summit of his ambition by winning the great race of the year with *Iroquois*, and his success will no doubt induce many other American sportsmen besides Mr. Keene, to try their luck against the champions of the *Thales*, which "presumably left Hongkong on the morning of the 9th inst." (May), and arrived at Foochow at 10 a.m. on the 8th inst. The simple facts are that the *Thales* left Hongkong on the 7th, at half an hour or so past noon, and the French steamer, *Le Pôle*, was not signalled till after 8 o'clock next day, the delivery of the mail commencing at 11.15. The mail might not have been ready till late in the day on Sunday afternoon; there was no sign and no surty as to what might happen. Would the Foochow people have the steamers wait not only for hours, but for days? Like our contemporary, Messrs Douglas Lapraik must draw the line somewhere.

The *EPSON SUMMER MEETING*—1881.—
Wednesday, June 1st.—Renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50s. each, half forfeit, for year old, 10lbs.; fillies 5lbs. then 3 years old; about a mile and a half, starting at the New-High Level Starting Post; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs., and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes, 241 subs.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN:
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1881.

for the Queen's Vase at Ascot. *Leominster* was purchased in 1865 for £1675 by Mr. R. W. Cameron, of Clifton Stud Farm, and sent over to America, where he is still in the hands of Mr. A. Welch, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He is the sire of some of the best race horses America has ever seen, including *Nellie Norton*, *Arville*, *Rhodonthus*, *Otilia*, and *Parvo*. *Irquois* is described as a rough and ready-looking customer, with well-formed and sound limbs, but showing a notable deficiency of racing quality. As a two-year-old the grass was not allowed to rankle his feet, and the colt, facing the starter on twelve occasions, winning four times. His first appearance was for a Two-Year-Old Plate at Newmarket in the first Spring Meeting, and starting first favorite, he was easily beaten by *Hermit*, *Kahleha* and three others, receiving 5 lbs. from the first and 10 lbs. from the last.

In the Woodward Stakes at Epsom *Angelia*, *Wandering Nun*, and *Voluptuous* fairly lost him, and although he won the Two-Year-Old Stakes from *Elman* two days later he was out-classed when he met *Sir Charles*, *Tristan*, and *Angelia* in the New Year Stakes at Ascot. His best form was shown in the July Stakes at Newmarket, where he ran *Bal Gal* to a short head; and at the same meeting he won the Chesterfield Stake in a common canter. After an easy defeat by *Lady Chelmsford*, *King of Scotland*, and *Montrose* at Sandown, *Irquois* next appeared in public at Goodwood, winning the Layton Stakes from *Isabel Madge*, and four others, but *Wandering Nun* cut him down. In the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom *Angelia* and *Voluptuous* were beaten, but *Irquois* had got within half a length of *Bal Gal*, and *Angelia* in the Champion Stakes at Doncaster, *Irquois* was beaten by *Voluptuous* and *Wandering Nun* was fourth. In the Final Derby Meeting *Irquois* was nowhere, *Madagascar*, *Border Queen*, and *Abundant* in the Household Stakes, and he had a good look over of *Bal Gal*, *Jugyan* and *Don* in the Clearwell. His only appearance as a three-year-old prior to his retirement was in the *Two Thousand Guineas* at the Newmarket, the American horse started at the remunerative price of £700 for the Cup, which enabled Mr. Ten Broek to get back his heavy losses over the Stakes with good interest. Robert Peck, the owner of the *Thales*, had a bad time of it last, in fact it was said that he came to England "to gather wool and went home shorn."

His most famous horse in England was *Starke*, by *Taymer* out of *Reel*, for whom he paid \$1500 in America. With this horse he won the Warwick Cup in 1860, and the following year the Goodwood Cup. *Starke* was then a six-year-old, and ridden by Fardham and carrying 8st. 10 lbs., won a fine race by a short head from *The Wizard*, winner of the previous year's St. Leger. In 1861, *Starke* easily defeated *Starkes* in the Goodwood Stakes, the American horse started at the remunerative price of £700 for the Cup, which enabled Mr. Ten Broek to get back his heavy losses over the Stakes with good interest. Robert Peck had a high opinion of the youngster, *Peregrine* never ran as a two-year-old, his first appearance being in the Two Thousand Guineas in which he won the Derby, and *Uprise* was only a lucky second-rater. *Irquois* is only a lucky second-rater, but *Uprise* had given him every credit for his victory, and should he succeed in adding the St. Leger to his Derby triumph, it will indeed be a red-letter day for the followers of the "cherry and black hops."

Peregrine, a bay colt by *Pero Gomez* out of *Adequate*, by *Young Melbourne*, was bred by Mr. H. Taylor Sharp, of Baumber Park, Horncastle, and at the sale of that gentleman's yearlings in September 1879, Robert Peck, on behalf of the Duke of Westminister, paid 450 guineas for *Pero*'s promising juvenile. When the Duke's stud was put up to auction last year, his Grace's boy was withdrawn by Captain Shoer, of Singapore for Shanghai on the last day of April, with a cargo of wood, and experienced extremely bad weather. From the 10th April the storm was a heavy and severe one; for ten days after that the pumps were kept going at the inevitable risk of the exhaustion of the men and with painful realisation that the water was gaining on them. For five days all hands were engaged on the pumps, which were kept constantly going for ten consecutive days. It was found impossible to keep the crew going longer at this exhausting work, and it was at the same time found that, despite all their efforts, the vessel was rapidly sinking and going from under the feet of those on board. All then took to the boats, twelve men in all; and they were picked up, after some days exposure, by a sloop or pilot-boat by which they were landed here. The boat from which they were picked up was found about three miles from the Landes. The Chinese in whose hands they fell, No. 29, pilot boat behaved very kindly and did everything that could be done for the comfort of the unfortunate wayfarers. There will, no doubt, be due enquiry made as to the loss of the vessel, at which further particulars may be elicited.

THE CASE OF THE DISTILLERY FEE will be fresh in the minds of many of our readers. It will be remembered that, while the relations between H. E. Sir John Pope Hennessy and the Hon. William Keswick were of a strained nature, the fee of \$100 a year chargeable for the privilege of manufacturing spirits in the Colony, was suddenly raised to the enormous sum of \$2000 in the case of the China Sugar Refining Company. No explanation of this action was given, and the significance of the administrative act was increased by a species of playful banter thrown off by the Governor at the Council table, to the effect that he hoped the Company would soon be able to allow of another laugh being added to the amount levied. This arbitrary proceeding was represented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a moderately-worded letter, which was published here as an appendix to the Sugar Refining Company's report. We are now informed that a reply has been received from Downing Street, and that the refund of the overcharge of \$1800 has been ordered to be paid at once. Indeed, it is generally believed that this sum has been already placed in the hands of the General Agents of the Company (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.). The dispatch containing the instructions to refund this manifestly unjust levy is said to be of such a character as to justify the impression that the Secretary of State does not entertain so high an opinion of Sir John Hennessy's impartial administration as the Governor himself appears to possess. The holding of the balance between man and man, according to the Master of the Law, is the chief element of justice.

The costs to be paid out of the estate.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
The next English Mail may be expected by the P. & O. steamer *Nepal* on the 9th or 10th inst. London dates are brought on by this opportunity up to date. The next American Mail may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd inst., per P. & O. steamer *City of Tokio*, which brings San Francisco dates to the 23rd ult.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL—WEDNESDAY.

Matins—Vespere, *Tucker* No. 3; Proper Psalms, *Crotch* 105, and *Ouseley* 131; *Te Deum*, *Stainer* in C; *Jubilate*, *Reinhardt* 108; *Antiphon*, "Aris, shine for thy light is come"; *Kyre*, *Sangerer* No. 3 M. S. *Boone*; *Hymn* 157; *Evensong*—*Parva*, 165; *Bathurst* and 27; *Hopkins*; *Cantata*, *Hopkins* 72; *Dous Misere*, 82; *Macfarlan*; *Hymn*, 155; *Hymn*, 207.

We note the arrival from Yokohama, of Mr. Pargrave, Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent for Siam.

PARADE AND INSPECTION of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at 4.30 p.m. on the 7th instant.

We are informed by the agents of the P. & O. Company that their steamer *Nepal* left Singapore at eight o'clock this morning, and will therefore be here about the 7th instant.

INTERVIEW has been received that the *Bellona* has arrived at Shanghai leaking and damaged. She had struck a rock, it is mentioned in the telegram, and so caused these injuries. The vessel

which was commanded by Captain Frickinger, was bound for Shanghai.

AMONGST the passengers to Shanghai by the present French mail we may note the name of Mr. See Yit Chee and family. Mr. See Yit Chee, who is the promoter and chief manager of the China Merchants S. N. C., came South to attend his father's funeral at Macao, and is said to have spent some \$50,000 on the occasion.

SUPREME COURT.

IN PROBATE.

(Before His Honour the Acting Chief Justice, F. Snodderley, Esq., and a Special Jury.)

Saturday, June 4.

In the matter of the Estate of R. A. do Rozario, deceased, the caveat entered by M. A. Baptista, and others.

This was a case in which it was sought to prove the validity of the codicil to the will of Rafael Arcanjo do Rozario, the late Intercessor in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Snodderley, instructed by Messrs Bruce and Wotton, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Snodderley, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Carter, and Johnson, for the defendants.

The case was heard before a jury consisting of the following gentlemen—Messrs F. Henderson, Henry Smith, Alexander dos Remedios, A. F. Smith, A. T. Mangan, Henry Dickie, and F. A. Grobien.

This case was concluded to-day.

The Judge summed up the evidence. He said that Valentine do Rozario had brought into court a codicil said to have been executed by the testator Rafael Arcanjo do Rozario for the purpose of obtaining proof.

The will was dated in 1874, the year before testator went to England. The learned

Judge then read the manner in which the property was left in the will. That will had been signed and witnessed. The codicil to that will had this effect, that without disturbing the disposition of the houses to his sisters, he left the whole of his residuary estate to the four persons mentioned in the codicil, instead of to his nephews and nieces. The consequence was that the nephews and nieces were made joint proprietors of the estate. The testator, Antonio Baptista, the eldest nephew, entered a caveat, and the result was that Captain António Baptista, and the other nephews, were put into the position of the testator, who had left the residue of his estate to the four persons mentioned in the codicil, and they were then that day to try the question.

It was alleged that the codicil was not executed according to the provisions of 1st Victoria, which statute required that the will must be signed by the testator in the presence of witnesses, and that the witness must sign in the presence of the testator, and that he should thoroughly understand the contents of it. His Lordship quoted from cases bearing on the point to show that, although a man might ask idle questions and be apt to forget things, yet his mind might be sufficiently strong to understand what he was doing when he executed a deed. That language seemed to him proper to that case because it was not contended that Mr. Rosario was suffering from mental disease but was incapacitated by illness or feebleness. The next ground was that the will was obtained by undue influence. Of this there was no direct evidence. His Lordship then sketched the life of the testator, the connections he had formed, and the terms on which he lived with his relatives. Valentine, his adopted son, had for over fifteen years been a Master Mariner, expresses dissatisfaction at the finding of the court, and had acted like an adopted son every way, and they might draw a great regard for him. Deceased had for a long time been connected with a woman, Lewing Tun Kwai, who had lived with him as his mistress for twenty years. After living together for so many years it was the duty of any man to provide for her after his death. Mr. Kim Chark also lived with him, and rendered his service out of regard for him. On the other hand there were his relatives. There was no doubt that it was the moral obligation of a man to provide for his relatives. Sometimes nephews

THE CHINA MAIL

No. 5582—JUNE 4, 1881.

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THE WAR IN PERU.

The Editor of *Harper's Weekly*, writes as follows, April 16th 1881:—"The victorious Chilianos, who were represented as being eager to sack the beautiful city of Lima, and reduce it ashes, have behaved exactly as a brave and chivalrous people would be expected to treat an unfortunate and prostrate enemy. They have, it is true, imposed hard terms upon the Peruvians and propose to occupy their principal cities until the utmost penalty is paid; but at the moment Lima surrendered, all hostilities ceased. There was no pillage, no destruction of buildings. Good order was at once established in Lima and Callao, and life and property were as secure as before the invading army took possession. It is to be hoped that the destructive war that has just ceased will lead to the establishment of a union among the South American Republics under one General Government. This would make a powerful nation, and instead of wasting the strength in useless wars, the several states could unite in developing their vast natural resources and educating their people."

SOPHIA PEROVSKY'S TRIAL.

The following seems from the preliminary examination of Sophia Pervovsky (Hartmann's paramour and confederate in the railway attempt at Moscow and the chief conspirator involved), taken from the St. Petersburg Official Gazette. Owing to the unprecedented nature of the case, the judges appointed are armed with unlimited powers:—

"The young lady," says the *Gazette*, "showed herself extremely insolent and daring before her judges. Their attempts to elicit from her some details of the crime of which she is suspected, proved utterly useless. Looking them fearlessly in the face, she burst out laughing. When pressed to explain the cause of her hilarity, she exclaimed, 'I laugh at your trial! You will remain as blind now as your police, before whose nose I waved my pocket handkerchief while giving the signal to my friends to throw the bomb on the day of Emperor's execution.... Having done my work, I quickly retired, and went home without their ever remarking my participation in the final scene.... I laugh at you and your police!'....

"But think of what lies in prospect before you!"....

"Gallows! I know that well, and am prepared for it from the first, I laugh at your gallows as I do at you!"....

"But think of God.... He'll help me!"....

"I laugh at your God likewise.... I do not believe in God!"....

"Woman!" sternly remanded the Judge, "hold you nothing sacred in the world?"

What is there, then, who do not laugh at?"

"She became suddenly serious. 'My people—she said—'The Russian people is the only object I do not laugh at; it is my sole divinity and idol!'"....

* * * * *

The judges after consulting returned to "Prisoner": "We will now act according to your own desire. We will put you up to your examination and will give you audience to any punishment—neither gallows nor even simple exile. We will exempt you altogether from our trial; but, taking you into the Palace Square, we will deliver you into the hands and justice of your idol—the Russian people. Let it be your only judge.... Gendarmerie! Lead the prisoner away."

A quarter of an hour later, Sophia Pervovsky was writhing at the feet of the Imperial Procurer. Outside the gates of the Tribunal, the agitated masses of populace were howling, cursing and threatening, at the prison, which brought the political prisoners for their examination, the soldiers vainly trying to keep the threatening crowd at a distance. "Yes! Yes!" she cried ringing her hands. "I will tell you all.... Sentence me to whatever torture and death you will.... But do, do not deliver me into the people!"....

THE LOOCHOO DIFFICULTY.

(*L. & C. Express*, April 22.)

As we anticipated, now that the Russo-Chinese difficulty has been arranged, the Loochoo question has come again on the topic. According to the latest advices, a collision is considered anything but improbable. Up to the present there has been no actual break in the diplomatic relations, but there are signs of an impending embroilment. Indeed, the air is full of war-like rumours. It is most undesirable that such a strain should exist at the present time, when there seems to be a likelihood of internal reforms of a beneficial nature to China. But the great danger of the preparations made in anticipation of the struggle in Kuldja has been proved in the bellicose attitude at Peking. The warlike spirit was roused, and like all semi-civilised nations when the object of the preparations has been got over some other must be found on which to expend the energies which have been so carefully got together. This is clearly shown at the present time. The great quantities of war material collected all through the country by the Government at Peking into a peculiar position that he could not fix the date of his steamer's departure from Galle until the vessel arrived here. We were distinctly told that the agents on shore were solely competent to fix the hour of the hour of the vessel's departure, and consequently sought the information from that quarter. We think that you will concur with us when you say that your Colombo agents have no authority to fix the time—that passengers are not supposed to know the powers delegated to the agents of the Company, but take it for granted that the responsible agent keeps his representatives at Colombo duly informed, in advance, of the movements of the mail-boats that they may be in a position to afford accurate information to intending travellers, and we take the liberty of stating that in the present case we consider the Colombo agents should have been, in a position, when we applied to them at about 3 p.m., to have told us at what hour you had circulated the departure of the S.S. "Ava" from Galle, otherwise we fail to see how intending passengers from Colombo can catch the steamer here.

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TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H.M.'s Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.



Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE,

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862,

BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure

Solution of PHOSPHOROUS in combination

with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinine, Urtipidin,

Xanthoxylon, &c., prepared by a Chemical process

known only to DR. LALOR, producing a re-

markably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation,

equal to the best Wine. Perfectly free from

strychnine and all other Dangerous Active

Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable

forms of Phosphorous Pills, Phials, Oils, and

other Nausious Mixtures with which the Market

has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment

of Disease was first made Public by DR. R. D.

LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the

Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a

RELIABLE Liver Tonic and a

Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphoric combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT AGE, for the SWEEPY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulencies, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbar, Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases; Rickets (in children), Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the VITAL FORCES, whether arising from Climate, Brain Fag, or whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energizing Effects are not followed by corresponding reaction; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been accustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Living Animating element of life which has been wasted; and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvelous Restorative for BRAIN TROUBLES, CLERGYMEN, BUSINESS MEN, and all who are engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

PHOSPHODYNE, the Antidote for Climatic Diseases. The Remedial properties of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have spread their fame through every Nation and Country in the World, the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates. This increased demand is attributable to the fact of its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of PHOSPHOROUS, which reanimate the exhausted functions of life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of cases have been reported from the parts of the World, where the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates. This increased demand is attributable to the fact of its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of PHOSPHOROUS, which reanimate the exhausted functions of life when impaired by Heat or other causes.

The Remedy is the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in rheumatism, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chloroform.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chloroform is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, report (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at this discontinuance of "Notes & Queries on China and Japan," has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Fauna, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manuscripts and Curios, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East." A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are interested about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is also worth the price of the review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached me from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before me, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the mission every body among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now satisfactorily cultivated, and who are generally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In

addition to Mr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Little, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstinate in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

GEO. MURRAY, BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
paper, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and *c*, in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *d*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 1. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Puddar's Wharf. 2. From Puddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 3. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 4. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name. Captain. Flag and Rig. Tons. Date of Arrival. Consignees or Agents. Destination. Remarks.

Steamers

Aria. 3 c Fairthorpe. Brit. str. 785 May 30 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Ash. 5 c Luceck. Brit. str. 919 May 31 Wiesler & Co.

Arcos. 2 b Murray. Brit. str. 301 June 1 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Borelli. 5 c toos. Brit. str. 1000 May 31 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Bureau. 2 c Campbell. Brit. str. 831 June 4 order

Charlton. 3 c Krakin. Brit. str. 708 May 21 Go. R. Stevens & Co.

Chinkiang. 4 c vr. Brit. str. 790 June 3 Summers & Co.

Churruca. 5 c Abros. Brit. str. 300 June 3 Russell & Co.

Danubio. 5 b Cullen. Brit. str. 395 June 4 Russell & Co.

Estremalda. 5 b abot. Brit. str. 117 June 3 Russell & Co.

Glenavon. 6 c Stepani. Brit. str. 1995 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

H. C. Orsted. 3 c Oisted. Dan. str. 370 May 24 3 N. Telegraph Co.

Hailong. 2 c Hunt. Brit. str. 271 June 18 Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Hanay. 3 h Conn. Amer. str. 231 June 21 Wang

Heron. 7 c Bonje. Brit. str. 35 May 21 Capt. Connor

Huengen. 7 c Vina. Brit. str. 93 May 28 (2) Go. R. Stevens & Co.

Japon. 3 d Gardner. Brit. str. 1806 June 3 David Salmon, Sons & Co.

Japon. 2 c w. Brit. str. 141 June 3 (2) Field & Swire

Kwangting. 5 c v. Brit. str. 674 June 3 Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Lemnos. 7 c corr. Brit. str. 1327 May 23 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Micinalch. 5 c ch. Brit. str. 127 May 23 Messagers Maritimes

M. P. B. 5 c B. Brit. str. 1427 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nestor. 5 c L. Brit. str. 1513 June 4 Butterfield & Swire

Orion. 5 c L. Brit. str. 1543 June 4 Butterfield & Swire

Oceanic. 5 c V. Brit. str. 373 June 4 (2) Ward Schellhass & Co.

Sea bull. 7 b Haydon. Pan. str. 48 Nov. 23 Amoy Traders Insurance Co.

Tarasago Maru. 5 c L. Brit. str. 1230 June 4 (2) Amoy Traders Insurance Co.

Venice. 4 c Beard. Brit. str. 1271 June 4 (2) Amoy Traders Insurance Co.

Vettigen. 3 c Alexander. Brit. str. 8.6 June 4 (2) Amoy Traders Insurance Co.

Welle. 7 c Massmann. Amer. str. 398 June 4 (2) Amoy Traders Insurance Co.

Wycliffe. 2 h Berner. Brit. str. 6.2 May 23 Amoy Traders Insurance Co., Limited

Sailing Vessels

Albion's Isle. 2 c Burgess. Brit. bqe. 380 May 31 Chineses

Alex. Newton. 4 k Newton. Brit. bqe. 308 May 31 Chineses

Ametyst. 1 k Slocum. Amer. bqe. 856 May 31 Captain

Andreas. 3 k Taylor. Ger. bqe. 424 June 4 Jemison & Co.

Anton Gunther. 3 k Kub. Ger. bqe. 441 June 4 Vozel & Co.

Auguste. 3 c Thomson. Brit. smc. 210 May 10 Vozel & Co.

Carl Ritter. 4 c ages. Ger. bqe. 596 May 20 Vozel & Co.

Christians. 8 c Wildfang. Ger. bqe. 542 May 26 Siemens & Co.

Clarissa B. Carter. 8 c Dow. Amer. sh. 1144 May 26 Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Cores. 4 c Irvin. Brit. bqe. 843 May 26 Vozel & Co.

E. M. Young. 4 c McMichael. Brit. bqe. 843 May 26 Vozel & Co.

Ferdinand. 1 k Westergaard. Ger. bqe. 415 May 26 Vozel & Co.

Floddan. 2 c Strood. Brit. bqe. 357 May 26 Vozel & Co.

Friedrich. 2 c Goldberg. Siam. bqe. 390 June 3 Chineses

H. A. Litchfield. 8 c Sampson. Amer. sh. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

H. H. McGilvray. 2 c Ford. Amer. sh. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hopman. 2 c W. Amer. sh. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hans. 2 c W. Amer. sh. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Haydn Brown. 7 c labour. Amer. sh. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hilda Marin. 7 c Johansson. Amer. sh. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

J. W. Marr. 8 c Morse. Amer. sh. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Jan Peter. 3 b Ewert. Brit. bqe. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Luchiel. 7 c Swan. Brit. smc. 1292 June 3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Louisa. 3 k schierlab. Ger. smc. 245 June 21 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Lucy A. Nickels. 7 c field. Amer. sh. 1395 June 21 Edward Schellhass & Co.

May. 4 k Hundewadt. Amer. sh. 1292 June 21 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Northorn Light. 8 c Kenney. Amer. sh. 1292 June 21 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Otto. 3 k Koch. Brit. bqe. 275 May 21 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Pei-Ho. 3 k Lauchens. Brit. bqe. 444 May 21 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Pymont. 3 c schüller. Brit. bqe. 366 May 21 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Rose M. 4 k black. Brit. bqe. 408 May 21 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Sarah S. Ridgway. 4 c Townsend. Amer. sh. 1186 April 29 Siemens & Co.

Sen. 8 c Fulton. Brit. bqe. 1494 May 18 Messagers Maritimes

St. Vincent. 3 c Thompson. Brit. bqe. 1377 May 18 Siemens & Co.

Sparta. 8 c Vincent. Amer. sh. 346 May 18 Siemens & Co.

Ta Lee. 3 c Stolze. Amer. sh. 265 May 18 Siemens & Co.

Tartar. 4 c Kaufmen. Amer. bqe. 862 June 1 Arnold, Kueberg & Co.

Woodville. 3 c Ridd. Brit. bqe. 1174 May 23 Cesario & Co.

Xenia. 7 c Reynolds. Amer. bqe. 1174 May 23 Cesario & Co.

WHAMPOA

Chariti. 2 c Fullie. Fob. bqe. 256 May 18 Garlowitz & Co.

Hesperia. 2 c Petersen. Ger. str. 1186 June 3 Siemens & Co.

Schwan. 2 c erdor. Ger. bg. 276 June 3 Siemens & Co.

Solidor. 2 c Roulier. Fob. bqe. 241 May 20 Garlowitz & Co.

CANTON

America. Williams. Brit. str. 562 June 3 Vogel & Co.

Benglo. Webster. Brit. str. 1108 May 3 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Ningpo. Cass. Brit. str. 761 June 3 Siemens & Co.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name. Tons. Captain. Owner. Name. Tons. Guns. H. P. Commander.

Chow-to. 6 h Okinawa. gunboat.